

## RR. ADM. BOB EVANS.

Admitted That the Brooklyn Was Ahead in the Battle When He First Saw Her.

Testified as to the Report of Capt. McCalla, of the Marblehead, and "Plan of Battle."

Capt. Sigbee, Thomas M. Dienaide and Chief Yeoman Gustave E. Becker Examined by Schley Court of Inquiry.

Washington, Oct. 1.—Rr. Adm. Evans, who as captain commanded the battleship Iowa during the Santiago campaign, was a witness before the Schley court of inquiry Monday. His testimony covered the entire period from the time the Iowa left the port of Key West May 20, 1898, until July 5, when Adm. Evans testified he had a conversation with Adm. Schley concerning the battle of the 3d. He described in detail the principal battle off Santiago, and also gave particulars concerning the bombardment of the Colon on May 21.

Commander James M. Miller was sworn as a witness. He said he took on 5,000 tons of coal at Lambert's Point, sailed to Key West, and left there for Cienfuegos about May 20. His average speed during the trips was nine to ten knots.

On cross-examination by Mr. Rayner, he recalled the signals from the Brooklyn on the morning of the 24th in regard to coaling both the Massachusetts and the Texas at the same time. He said that owing to the peculiar motion of the battleships, even in fair weather, he objected to placing the collier between them, as it would surely have crushed her.

"Now, let us understand this," said Rayner. "Between the afternoon of May 24 and 8 p. m. May 27 you coaled no vessels. Is this right?"

"Yes."

This was to support Schley's contention that coaling was impossible when he began the retrograde movement on May 26.

Question by the court: "Could you have coaled any of the vessels on May 25, had you been ordered to do so?"

"I could, but not comfortably to myself or to the other ships. It was nasty, squally weather, and had I my own wish I would not have attempted it."

Washington, Oct. 2.—The Schley court of inquiry made good headway again Tuesday, concluding with Adm. Evans and hearing three new witnesses, although the testimony of one of them was not concluded when the court adjourned for the day. Adm. Evans' testimony was along the same general lines as was his statement of Monday, but some points were presented in greater detail in response to questions by Mr. Rayner.

In cross-examining Adm. Evans Mr. Rayner said:

"I want to call your attention to the report of Capt. McCalla, of the Marblehead, on page 426 of the appendix, which says: 'Commodore Schley explained to the commanding officers that in case Spanish ships came out he wished to concentrate the batteries of all our ships on a portion of those of the enemy. This was not explained as a tactical concentration of our whole force on a part of the enemy, but as a division of our whole fire on several of the enemy's ships. During the time the commanding officers were on board the flagship Capt. Evans asked Commodore Schley if it were his intention to steam at the enemy's ships in case they should start to come out. Commodore Schley answered 'Certainly,' and added words indicative of his intention to attack them as they came out of the narrow defile."

"I recollect it perfectly."

"Is that a correct statement?"

"That is correct."

"So there was a plan of battle arranged by Commodore Schley, was there not?"

"There is nothing there to indicate it from what you have read."

"Was not that the same order that was afterward given by the commander-in-chief, substantially: 'Close in toward harbor entrance and attack them?'"

"You have not read anything about indicating any plan of battle."

A discussion of the inaccuracies of the department's charts of the Cuban coast line arose over an endeavor by Rayner to ascertain the distance between the points where the Oquendo and Maria Teresa went ashore and that of the Viscaya.

"When I first saw the Brooklyn, the Texas was off the port quarter of the Colon; the Oregon off the port quarter of the Texas, and the Brooklyn to the south off the Texas port bow," said the witness in answer to a question by Rayner. "The Brooklyn was ahead."

The new witnesses were Capt. Sigbee, who commanded the scout St. Paul during the Santiago campaign; Mr. Thomas M. Dienaide, a newspaper correspondent, who was on the Texas during the battle of July 3, and Chief Yeoman Gustave E. Becker, who was a clerk to Adm. Sampson during the war.

Capt. Sigbee's testimony covered his communications to Commodore Schley upon the latter's arrival off Santiago May 26, 1898, and at subsequent dates, and dealt with the state of the weather at that period. He was asked a great number of questions by the court.

Mr. Dienaide described the loop of the Brooklyn as seen from the Texas. Mr. Becker testified as to dispatches sent by Adm. Sampson to Commodore Schley.

Washington, Oct. 3.—An interesting turn was given to the Schley court of inquiry Wednesday by the introduction of the first witness in Adm. Schley's behalf. This was Lieut. Jas. J. Doyle, who was watch officer on board the flagship Brooklyn during the war with Spain. The fact that Lieut. Doyle was put on the stand does not mean that the navy department has concluded the presentation of its side of the case. Mr. Doyle was called by the department, but as it has been the purpose of Adm. Schley to summon him, advantage was taken of his presence on the stand to question him as an original witness for "the applicant." He was under examination by Mr. Rayner in the interest of the admiral when the court adjourned for the day.

Before undergoing examination at Mr. Rayner's hands, Lieut. Doyle, at Capt. Lemly's request, explained his part in the battle of July 3, and his original entry in the ship's log concerning the famous loop and his alteration of that entry because he subsequently discovered that his first entry had been erroneous.

Mr. Rayner asked him if it were not true that the change in the log was not due to an error on the part of the witness and to no desire upon the part of anybody to falsify the fact.

"Absolutely," was the response.

"And the error," continued Mr. Rayner, "occurred, as I understood you to say, in this way: That during the action you could not see on account of the smoke and thought the ship did turn with starboard helm and you entered it so in the log."

"Yes," was the reply. "We lost track of the enemy in the first instance with the port battery by our own bow shutting the enemy out and showing that at that time we must have had our helm a little starboard or that the enemy was going with starboard helm."

"And then when you learned you had been mistaken you made the change?"

"I changed the entry, and I think if you had the rough copy here you would find it changed in my own handwriting."

Lieut. Commander Sharp, who commanded the Vixen during the Spanish war, also gave his testimony during the day, giving especial attention to notes of the battle of July 3, made by Lieut. Harlow, of his ship.

Adm. Evans, Capt. Sigbee and Correspondent Dienaide were all recalled for the purpose of correcting their testimony as given Tuesday, and all made additional statements.

Just before the adjournment for the day the court announced its decision not to allow any questions concerning the blockade of Santiago after July 1, when Commander-in-Chief Adm. Sampson arrived there.

## YACHT RACES.

Beginning Thursday They Will Sail Each Day, Except Sunday, Until the Series Are Completed.

New York, Oct. 2.—Tuesday's attempt to sail the second of the present series of international yacht races for the blue ribbon of the sea proved a dismal failure. Between 25,000 and 30,000 people who crowded the pleasure fleet off Sandy Hook lightship in the hope of seeing a repetition of the thrilling sport of last Saturday, witnessed, instead, more of a drifting match than a race. The wind was extremely light and variable, at times falling so low that the gossamer wind pennants, which are as light as thistle down, hung limp against the masts of the big single-stickers. The wind, with crews lined up on the lee rails, was not sufficient at any time to make the racing machines heel to their lines. At the end of four and a half hours the yachts had covered less than one-half of the prescribed course of 30 miles, and as there was no possibility of their finishing within the time limit, the regatta committee declared the race off.

New York, Oct. 3.—At a meeting Wednesday of the representatives of the Royal Ulster Yacht club and the New York Yacht club the agreement as to the days for racing was so modified that it now reads that the yachts will sail on the following dates until the series are completed:

October 3 and on each following day, except Sunday, provided, however, that immediately on the conclusion of the race of October 3 and each subsequent race the regatta committee shall inquire of each contestant whether he is willing to start the next day, and should either contestant reply in the negative, one day shall intervene before starting the next race. Sunday shall not count as such intervening day.

## THE MASSACRE IN SAMAR.

Horror Details of the Slaughter of Members of Company C, Ninth Infantry.

Manila, Oct. 3.—The latest advices from the island of Samar give harrowing details of the slaughter of the members of Company C, 9th United States infantry, last Saturday at Balangiga. It seems that the president of the town, claiming to be friendly, led the assault in person.

On hearing of the slaughter, Col. Isaac D. De Russy, of the 11th infantry, started for the scene immediately with a battalion. The body of Capt. Connell had been tied at the heels, saturated with kerosene and partly burned.

Forty-five bodies had been burned in a trench, leaving seven unaccounted for. The charred remains of many were recovered. In numerous instances the bodies had been badly mutilated.

Three hundred Macabebes will also be dispatched to the scene of the massacre on board the Legashi, which is delayed by a typhoon.

## TAYLOR AND FINLEY.

Gov. Durbin Delays Action on Their Requisition.

The Papers Submitted to Durbin Are Voluminous—It Is Generally Believed the Requisitions Will Not Be Honored.

Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 1.—Gov. Durbin Monday afternoon informed the Kentucky officials here with a requisition from Gov. Beckham, of Kentucky, for the return to that state for trial of W. S. Taylor and Charles Finley, charged with complicity in the Goebel murder, that he would not render formal decision for a week or more.

This final answer of the governor was in compliance with the request of the Kentucky representatives that the governor read carefully the transcript of the record and the briefs in the Powers case, the briefs and decisions of the court of appeals in all the Goebel cases, together with the dissenting opinions of the judges of the court of appeals from the decision of the court.

The papers submitted to the governor by Arthur Goebel, S. L. Millis and J. R. Griffin, of Cincinnati, and Chief of Police Williams, of Frankfort, Ky., was voluminous and treated the matter extensively from all standpoints, including the history of the Goebel murder, the trials of Powers, Youtsey, Howard and Ripley, and the former application of Kentucky for requisition for Taylor and Finley.

Arthur Goebel, in relating the interview with Gov. Durbin, said:

"I asked the governor, who was about to deny the requisitions, if he had read all the evidence in the cases. He said he had not. I then asked him if, after reading the evidence he felt the verdicts were fair in the other cases, he would surrender Taylor and Finley, and he did not reply. I then asked him if he did not think it fair that he should read this evidence before deciding, and he said he would."

It is the general feeling here that the requisitions will be refused.

## GETTING RESTLESS.

The London Newspapers Are Commenting on the Prolonged War in South Africa.

London, Oct. 2.—Within two weeks the war in South Africa will have entered upon its third year, and in the face of a recrudescence of organized operations by the Boers and of the impossibility of carrying out Mr. Brodrick's promise to reduce the war expenses by sending home troops, the government organs are again becoming restless.

There is a mystery surrounding the operations, and the whole situation in Natal and the denials and evasions of the war office concerning the alleged friction between Mr. Brodrick and Lord Kitchener form the subject of editorial protests on all sides.

"We have the right to expect," says the Standard, "that the government will lose no time in sending out such ample reinforcements as the military chiefs on the spot deem necessary."

The Daily Mail, which finds evidence that Lord Kitchener is in a difficult predicament, and fears that the government is delaying reinforcements out of a desire to avoid summoning parliament to vote the necessary supplies, warns the government that if this be the case a grave risk is being run. Similar protests are made on all sides.

The Times, after reminding the government of the "repeated blunders and miscalculations which have cost the empire such a terrible price," says:

"A third campaign has now opened in South Africa and there is no sign that the government is doing anything to prepare for possibly the dragging out of the war for several months more. Already it is too late to provide such a mobile force as would be adequate this autumn. Is the government doing anything to provide it even three months hence, and if not, what possible excuse can they give for this neglect?"

## RURAL FREE DELIVERY.

The Postmaster General Will Ask For An Aggregate of \$6,250,000 For Its Extension.

Washington, Oct. 1.—The official estimates for the fiscal year, beginning July 1, 1902, which Postmaster General Smith will submit to congress at the opening of the session, call for an aggregate of \$6,250,000 for rural free delivery service throughout the country. This is an increase of \$2,750,000 over the expenses of that rapidly growing service for the current year. The total for the free delivery service proper, which is that operated in cities, is \$18,745,000, an increase of nine per cent. The grand aggregate for the entire postal free delivery service, inclusive of both the free delivery and rural free delivery, is \$24,995,000.

## The Beaumont Oil Field.

Beaumont, Tex., Oct. 1.—The number of oil wells brought in during the month of September is 20. The August record was 23, and the number brought in prior to August 1 was 20, making a total of 63 gushers at the close of this month.

## McKinley's Salary Paid.

Washington, Oct. 1.—Warrants were drawn at the treasury department in settlement of the salary due to the late President McKinley at the time of his death. The amount was \$1,850.88.

## SECRETARY HAY.

Rumored That He Will Retire From the Cabinet—Root Will Probably Succeed Him.

Boulder, Col., Oct. 3.—Lyman J. Gage, secretary of the United States treasury, arrived in the city Wednesday on his way to Camp Talcott. The secretary looks well and seems in good spirits.

Speaking of the rumored intention of Secretary Hay to retire from the cabinet, Mr. Gage said:

"Secretary Hay is getting tired of the business. He is a man of the strictest honor. He is very sensitive, however, and it hurt him, after he had worked so hard, to be misrepresented, cartooned and lampooned. He is independently rich. He can do as he wishes, go wherever he desires. He has a few very intimate friends, and he would rather enjoy his life surrounded by agreeable companions and his books than attend to the tiresome and changeless routine of the office of secretary of state. I should not be surprised if he would soon withdraw. If so, Root will probably be his successor."

## ST. LOUIS EXPOSITION.

The Indian Territory Will Erect a Building in Which An Exhibit Will Be Made.

St. Louis, Oct. 3.—T. M. Buffington, chief of the Cherokees, and Clarence B. Douglas and Judge L. F. Parker, jr., a committee from the Indian Territory, held a conference with Chairman C. H. Huttig, of the committee on state and territorial exhibits, in regard to the exhibit to be made by Indian Territory at the Louisiana Purchase exposition, to be held in St. Louis in 1903.

It has been decided to erect a building, in which a comprehensive exhibit will be made, showing the wonderful natural resources of the Indian Territory and the great advancement of its inhabitants.

## A NOVEL SENTENCE.

Young Englishman, Convicted of Robbery in London, to Be Deported to America.

London, Oct. 3.—Wednesday, at the Clerkenwell criminal sessions, a young man, named Ford Kitchie, who had been convicted of robbery, received a novel sentence. The judge said he would be merciful in the hope of redeeming the prisoner from a career of crime and would send him to jail for confinement until Saturday, when he would be conducted to Queenstown and handed over to friends on board a vessel bound for America, with the understanding that if he refused to go with them he would be rearrested and sentenced to imprisonment for a term commensurate with his offense.

## CRANKS' WORK.

Gov. O'Dell Receives Letters Requesting Him to Commute to Life Imprisonment Czolgosz.

Albany, N. Y., Oct. 3.—Gov. O'Dell arrived in this city Wednesday from Newburgh, and when he reached the executive chamber he was surprised to find on his desk two letters requesting him to commute to life imprisonment the sentence of Czolgosz, the murderer of President McKinley. One letter was sent by a man in Illinois and the other by a man in Maine. They were evidently written by cranks, in the opinion of the governor, and no attention will be paid to them.

## FIRE AT MARIENETTE.

Warehouse of Smith, Thorndike & Brown, Wholesale Grocers, Was Burned—Loss About \$300,000.

Marietta, Wis., Oct. 3.—Fire Wednesday destroyed the warehouse of Smith, Thorndike & Brown, wholesale grocers, together with contents, entailing a loss of about \$300,000. Among the goods stored was a large quantity of kerosene oil, which exploded with damaging effect to other goods. It was with the greatest difficulty that the mills and lumber yards of the N. Ludington Co. were saved. The damage is partly covered by insurance.

## Another World's Record.

Chicago, Oct. 3.—Another world's record was hung up in the fifth race at Harlem Wednesday. McChesney covered six and a half furlongs in 1:18.4-5, beating the best previous record of 1:19 flat, held by Sly, over the same track. McChesney carried 105 pounds, and was ridden by Winkfield.

## Notable Wedding.

Paris, Ill., Oct. 3.—The wedding of Lieut. Elisha Bishop Martindale, jr., 2d United States artillery, stationed at Havana, and Miss Lucy Weisiger Hitch, daughter of United States Marshal Charles Hitch, of Paris, Ill., took place Wednesday night in the Christian church, in the presence of nearly 1,000 invited guests.

## Race Horses Burned.

Springfield, Ill., Oct. 3.—In a fire, which destroyed a barn on the farm of Peter Vredenburg, near Springfield, Wednesday, the race horses Cutting and Lillian Brook were burned to death. Cutting had a record of 2:13 and Vredenburg had refused \$4,000 for him.

## To Visit Emperor Nicholas.

Berlin, Oct. 3.—Prince Henry, of Prussia, started for Russia Wednesday to visit Emperor Nicholas, having received leave of absence for 45 days.

## TO RETURN TO PEKING.

Chinese Court Will Leave Sian Fu About October 6.

Several Eunuchs Beheaded For Practicing Extortion Among the People—Dowager Empress Afraid of Foreign Troops.

Peking, Oct. 3.—Dispatches from Sian Fu announce that the Chinese court is preparing to start about October 6. The temporary palace there is being dismantled and all the furnishings will be carried for use en route. The officials and servants will constitute a caravan numbering 3,000 to 5,000 persons, with 1,200 carriages and several thousand horses and mules that have been collected in the Sian Fu district.

The native papers report that several eunuchs have been beheaded for practicing extortion among the people. An imperial edict commands Li Hung Chang, as governor of the province of Chi Li, to borrow 700,000 taels from the other provinces to defray the expenses of the court's journey. Special local taxes are being levied which the people, already impoverished by bandits, foreign punitive expeditions and missionary indemnities, are ill able to afford.

Li Hung Chang said Wednesday: "The court will certainly arrive in Peking within two months."

Despite such official statements, many foreign officials here believe the empress dowager fears the foreign troops are kept to entrap and punish her, and the theory is that the will pass the winter in Kai-Yuen-Fu, sending the emperor to Peking.

The continual broadside of reform edicts is the topic of much varied comment. Those best able to judge of their sincerity or effectiveness withhold judgment. Prince Ching, conversing with foreign officials, asserted that the empress and the empress dowager were agreed as to the necessity of changing the Chinese methods of government, and that steps for the enforcement of edicts would be taken as soon as court returned to Peking.

Unquestionably the reform movement is stronger among the upper classes than ever before.



MISS ELLEN M. STONE.

Held for ransom by brigands in Bulgaria. Miss Stone has been 23 years in Turkey and Bulgaria as a representative of the American board of foreign missions. Her home is at Chelsea, Mass., where her mother lives.

## ROPE AROUND HIS NECK.

A Russian Pole, Avowed Anarchist, Narrowly Escaped Lynching by Fellow Workmen.

Providence, R. I., Oct. 3.—Workmen in the forge shops of the Rhode Island locomotive works in this city, incensed by the utterances of a Russian Pole, laboring among them, who avowed himself an anarchist, and said he would some time do what Czolgosz had done, proceeded to string him up in the shop Wednesday. They fastened a rope around his neck, carried it over the jib of a crane and hauled it on until he was about to be lifted from the floor. Then the head hammer man interfered. The men declared they did not intend to kill him, but they were determined to make him feel the force of their power to do so, and make him understand that only a lawful spirit saved him from death. The assistant superintendent on learning of the affair discharged the man.

## EMPLOYEES DISCHARGED.

The Street Car Service at Nashville, Tenn., Was Almost at a Standstill Wednesday Night.

Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 3.—Street car service in Nashville is almost at a standstill Wednesday night, 200 of the 250 employees of the Nashville Street Railway Co. having been discharged. The situation is the result of a meeting Tuesday night, at which the men joined the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees. Wednesday morning as the men reported for work they were asked if they had joined the union and those who answered in the affirmative were discharged.

## Committed Suicide.

Omaha, Oct. 3.—John Woodward, assistant superintendent of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., with headquarters at Lincoln, committed suicide in the rear of a saloon here Wednesday. Domestic troubles are assigned as the cause.

## San Francisco Strike Settled.

San Francisco, Oct. 3.—The teamsters' and longshoremen's strike, which has been on for the past ten weeks, was settled Wednesday afternoon. The terms of the settlement have not been made public.

## HANGED BY A MOB.

Two Negroes, Charged With Murder, Strung Up From a Railway Trestle at Shelbyville, Ky.

Shelbyville, Ky., Oct. 3.—Jimbo Fields, aged 16, and Clarence Garnett, aged 18, colored, were lynched here early Wednesday morning for the alleged murder of Will C. Hart, a printer, who was stoned to death on the night of Saturday, September 21, last. The Negro boys were taken from the jail and swung from the Chesapeake & Ohio trestle just beyond the depot and within 500 yards of the jail.

The mob's work was done so quietly that no other citizens saw the jailer and two or three others knew of it for several hours afterward. The mob went to the jail at 1:30 o'clock and demanded the keys of the jailer, but he refused to surrender them. The doors of the jail were then battered down. The prisoners were then removed almost before they had time to realize what was happening. The mob quickly dispersed without their identity becoming known. Hart came to Shelbyville from Lebanon, O., and at the time of his death was employed as a printer on the Shelby Sentinel.

The details of his death are not accurately known, but it is conceded to be a fact that Fields and Garnett were his murderers. Hart's body was found at 7 o'clock on Saturday night, September 21, in a path leading from the house of Annie Fields, the mother of Jimbo Fields, in a Negro settlement at Shelbyville, called Bucktown.

## GRAND ARMY MEN.

An Order Issued Placing a Ban of Silence on the Name of McKinley's Assassin.

Madison, Wis., Oct. 3.—An order was issued from the headquarters of the department of Wisconsin, G. A. R., signed by A. H. Degraff, department commander, and E. B. Gray, assistant adjutant general, putting a ban of silence on the name of President McKinley's assassin. The order reads as follows:

"Our friend, our comrade, our president is dead by the hand of an assassin whose name should never be pronounced by an American. Comrade William McKinley's earthly career closed at Buffalo, N. Y., at 2:30 a. m., September 14, 1901."

In brief, the idea is to have the criminal forgotten by the veterans, their children and grandchildren, so that the name of the assassin or details of the crime may never be commented upon.

## CIGAR MAKERS' STRIKE.

A Vagrancy Crusade Against the Strikers Inaugurated at Tampa, Fla.—Many Arrests.

Tampa, Fla., Oct. 3.—The police were ordered Wednesday morning to begin a vagrancy crusade against the striking cigar makers. The patrol wagons were kept busy, and more than 50 were arrested. The police court kept open all day. The men were given the privilege of returning to work in the factories or 30 days on the streets. No opposition was offered the police, but many sulen crowds were encountered and driven to the police station. The work will be continued Thursday. The manufacturers' committee in New York wired Wednesday that the first shipment of men from there to take the strikers' places would be made Thursday.

## NATIONAL GLASS COMPANY.

Notice Given That It Will Withdraw From the Glass Association January 1, 1902.

Pittsburg, Pa., Oct. 3.—The National Glass Co., which owns 21 plants and controls 70 per cent. of the producing capacity of table glassware, blown and pressed tumblers, bar goods, etc., and which has heretofore been a member of the glass association, of which, practically, all of the manufacturers of the above lines have been members, has given notice of withdrawal from said association, to take effect on January 1, 1902. The National Glass Co. during the past year has been reconstructing works destroyed by fire and building a large plant at Cambridge, O., all of which will be completed by January 1, 1902.

## BARRED FROM THE MAILS.

For the Present the "Free Society" Paper Can Not Be Circulated Through the Post Office.

Chicago, Oct. 3.—Abraham Isaak, anarchist leader and editor of "Free Society," the most recent issue of which is ready for circulation, was Wednesday denied, at least temporarily, the use of the United States mails for the scattering of his paper. He was told at the post office to file a new application, which would be referred to the postmaster general, and until a ruling shall be received from Washington the paper will be rigorously barred from the mails.

## Submarine Boats Launched.

London, Oct. 3.—The first of five submarine boats of the Holland type building at Barrow-in-Furness for the British government was launched Wednesday afternoon without ceremony. She will be put through her trials in the course of a few weeks.

## Treasury Statement.

Washington, Oct. 3.—Wednesday's statement of the treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the \$150,000,000 gold reserve in the division of redemption, shows: Available cash balance, \$169,716,811; gold, \$101,810,700.